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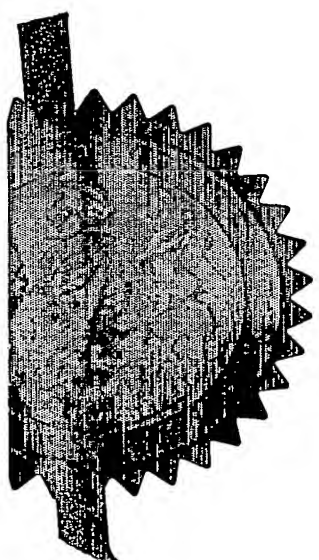
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Reference

T1573PV

Patent application number
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01 MAY 2002

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Subject of the invention

Therapeutic agents

Name of your agent (if you have one)

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07536832001 4448791001

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Statement of inventorship and of right
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Mr. J. Horgan

Date 30 April, 2002

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THERAPEUTIC AGENTS

The present invention relates to a novel class of compounds, their salts, pharmaceutical compositions comprising them, processes for making them and their use in therapy of the human body. In particular, the invention
5 relates to compounds which modulate the processing of APP by γ -secretase, and hence are useful in the treatment or prevention of Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most prevalent form of dementia. Although primarily a disease of the elderly, affecting up to 10% of the
10 population over the age of 65, AD also affects significant numbers of younger patients with a genetic predisposition. It is a neurodegenerative disorder, clinically characterized by progressive loss of memory and cognitive function, and pathologically characterized by the deposition of extracellular proteinaceous plaques in the cortical and associative brain
15 regions of sufferers. These plaques mainly comprise fibrillar aggregates of β -amyloid peptide ($A\beta$), and although the exact role of the plaques in the onset and progress of AD is not fully understood, it is generally accepted that suppressing or attenuating the secretion of $A\beta$ is a likely means of alleviating or preventing the condition. (See, for example, *ID research alert* 1996 1(2):1-7; *ID research alert* 1997 2(1):1-8; *Current Opinion in CPNS Investigational Drugs* 1999 1(3):327-332; and *Chemistry in Britain*, Jan. 2000, 28-31.)
20

$A\beta$ is a peptide comprising 39-43 amino acid residues, formed by proteolysis of the much larger amyloid precursor protein. The amyloid
25 precursor protein (APP or $A\beta$ PP) has a receptor-like structure with a large ectodomain, a membrane spanning region and a short cytoplasmic tail. Different isoforms of APP result from the alternative splicing of three exons in a single gene and have 695, 751 and 770 amino acids respectively.

The $A\beta$ domain encompasses parts of both extra-cellular and
30 transmembrane domains of APP, thus its release implies the existence of two distinct proteolytic events to generate its NH_2 - and $COOH$ -termini. At

least two secretory mechanisms exist which release APP from the membrane and generate the soluble, COOH-truncated forms of APP (APP_s). Proteases which release APP and its fragments from the membrane are termed "secretases". Most APP_s is released by a putative α-secretase which cleaves within the Aβ domain (between residues Lys¹⁶ and Leu¹⁷) to release α-APP_s and precludes the release of intact Aβ. A minor portion of APP_s is released by a β-secretase, which cleaves near the NH₂-terminus of Aβ and produces COOH-terminal fragments (CTFs) which contain the whole Aβ domain. Finding these fragments in the extracellular compartment suggests that another proteolytic activity (γ-secretase) exists under normal conditions which can generate the COOH-terminus of Aβ.

It is believed that γ-secretase itself depends for its activity on the presence of presenilin-1. In a manner that is not fully understood presenilin-1 appears to undergo autocleavage.

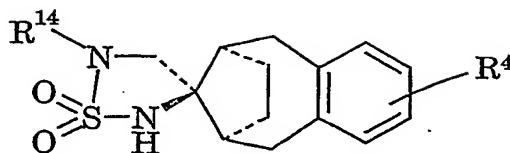
There are relatively few reports in the literature of compounds with inhibitory activity towards β- or γ-secretase, as measured in cell-based assays. These are reviewed in the articles referenced above. Many of the relevant compounds are peptides or peptide derivatives.

WO 01/70677 discloses certain sulphonamido-substituted bridged bicycloalkyl derivatives which are useful in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, but neither discloses nor suggests the compounds of the present invention.

The present invention provides a novel class of non-peptidic compounds which are useful in the treatment or prevention of AD by modulating the processing of APP by the putative γ-secretase, thus arresting the production of Aβ and preventing the formation of insoluble plaques.

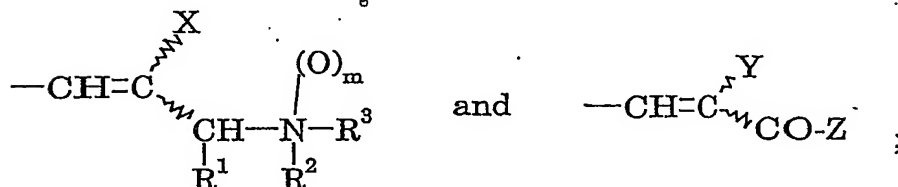
According to the invention there is provided a compound of formula

I:



I

wherein R^4 is selected from:



~~X represents H, halogen, CN or methyl;~~

5 R^1 represents H or C_{1-4} alkyl which is optionally substituted with OH or C_{1-4} alkoxy; or R^1 and R^2 together complete a heterocyclic ring of 3-7 members bearing 0-2 substituents, in addition to R^3 , selected from halogen, oxo, NO_2 , CN, CF_3 , C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} acyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl and Ar;

10 when R^1 represents H or optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, R^2 and R^3 independently represent H, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{3-10} cycloalkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, Ar, heterocyclyl, or heterocyclyl C_{1-6} alkyl, wherein the alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups optionally bear one substituent selected from halogen, CF_3 , NO_2 , CN, Ar, $ArCH_2O$, ArO ,

15 $-OR^{11}$, $-SR^{11}$, $-SO_2R^{12}$, $-COR^{11}$, $-CO_2R^{11}$, $-CON(R^{11})_2$, $-OCOR^{12}$, $-N(R^{11})_2$ and $-NR^{11}COR^{12}$; and the heterocyclic groups optionally bear up to 3 substituents independently selected from halogen, NO_2 , CN, R^{12} , Ar, $ArCH_2O$, ArO , $ArOCH_2$, $-OR^{11}$, $-SR^{11}$, $-SO_2R^{12}$, $-COR^{11}$, $-CO_2R^{11}$, $-CON(R^{11})_2$, $-OCOR^{12}$, $-N(R^{11})_2$ and $-NR^{11}COR^{12}$;

20 or R^2 and R^3 together with the nitrogen to which they are mutually attached complete a mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic ring system of 5-10 ring atoms selected from C, N, O and S, said ring system optionally having an additional benzene or heteroaryl ring fused thereto, said heterocyclic system and optional fused ring bearing 0-3 substituents independently

25 selected from halogen, oxo, NO_2 , CN, R^{12} , Ar, $ArCH_2O$, ArO , $ArOCH_2$,

-OR¹¹, -SR¹¹, -SO₂R¹², -COR¹¹, -CO₂R¹¹, -CON(R¹¹)₂, -OCOR¹², -N(R¹¹)₂ and -NR¹¹COR¹²;

and when R¹ completes a ring with R², R³ represents H, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆acyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl or benzyl;

5 m is 0 or 1, with the proviso that when m is 1 neither R² nor R³ is H and R³ is not acyl, and that m is 1 when X and R¹ are both H;

R¹¹ represents H or R¹²;

R¹² represents C₁₋₆alkyl which optionally bears up to 3 halogen substituents or one substituent selected from CN, OH, C₁₋₄alkoxy and

10 C₁₋₄alkoxycarbonyl;

Y represents halogen, CN or methyl;

Z represents OR¹¹ or N(R⁵)R⁶;

R⁵ and R⁶ have the same definition as R² and R³ in the embodiment in which R¹ is H or optionally substituted C₁₋₄alkyl;

15 R¹⁴ represents H or C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkylC₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₆alkenyl, C₂₋₆alkynyl, phenyl or benzyl, any of which optionally bear up to 3 halogen substituents or one substituent selected from CN, NO₂, -OH, C₁₋₄alkoxy, CO₂H, C₁₋₄alkoxycarbonyl, C₂₋₆acyl, C₂₋₆acyloxy, amino, C₁₋₄alkylamino, di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino, C₂₋₆acylamino, carbamoyl,

20 C₁₋₄alkylcarbamoyl and di(C₁₋₄alkyl)carbamoyl; and

Ar represents phenyl or heteroaryl either of which optionally bears up to 3 substituents independently selected from halogen, CF₃, NO₂, CN, OCF₃, C₁₋₆alkyl and C₁₋₆alkoxy;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 Where a variable occurs more than once in formula I or in a substituent thereof, the individual occurrences of that variable are independent of each other, unless otherwise specified.

As used herein, the expression "C_{1-x}alkyl" where x is an integer greater than 1 refers to straight-chained and branched alkyl groups

30 wherein the number of constituent carbon atoms is in the range 1 to x.

Particular alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl and t-butyl.

Derived expressions such as "C₂₋₆alkenyl", "hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl", "heteroarylC₁₋₆alkyl", "C₂₋₆alkynyl" and "C₁₋₆alkoxy" are to be construed in an analogous manner. Most suitably, such groups comprise no more than 4 carbon atoms.

5 The expression "C₈₋₁₀cycloalkyl" as used herein refers to nonaromatic monocyclic or fused bicyclic hydrocarbon ring systems comprising from 3 to 10 ring atoms. Bicyclic systems comprising a nonaromatic hydrocarbon ring of 3-6 members which is fused to a benzene ring are also included. Examples include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, 10 cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, decalinyl, tetralinyl and indanyl.

The expression "C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl(C₁₋₆)alkyl" as used herein includes cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, cyclopentylmethyl and cyclohexylmethyl.

15 The expression "C₂₋₆acyl" as used herein refers to (C₁₋₅alkyl)carbonyl groups, such as acetyl, propanoyl and butanoyl, including cycloalkyl derivatives such as cyclopentanecarbonyl and cyclobutanecarbonyl and halogenated derivatives such as trifluoroacetyl.

20 The expression "heterocyclyl" as used herein means a cyclic or polycyclic system of up to 10 ring atoms selected from C, N, O and S, wherein at least one ring atom is other than carbon and said atom is part of a non-aromatic ring. Preferably not more than 3 ring atoms are other than carbon. Suitable heterocyclyl groups include azetidiny, pyrrolidiny, tetrahydrofuryl, piperidiny, piperaziny, morpholiny, thiomorpholiny, tetrahydropyrany, tetrahydropyridiny, imidazoliny, dioxany, 25 benzodioxany and 5-aza-2-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl. Unless indicated otherwise, attachment of heterocyclyl groups may be through a carbon or nitrogen atom forming part of the heterocyclic ring. "C-heterocyclyl" indicates bonding through carbon, while "N-heterocyclyl" indicates bonding through nitrogen.

30 The expression "heteroaryl" as used herein means a cyclic or polycyclic system of up to 10 ring atoms selected from C, N, O and S,

wherein at least one of the constituent rings is aromatic and comprises at least one ring atom which is other than carbon. Preferably not more than 3 ring atoms are other than carbon. Where a heteroaryl ring comprises two or more atoms which are not carbon, not more than one of said atoms may be other than nitrogen. Examples of heteroaryl groups include pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, imidazolyl, oxadiazolyl, triazolyl and thiadiazolyl groups and benzo-fused analogues thereof. Further examples of suitable heteroaryl ring systems include 1,2,4-triazine and 1,3,5-triazine

The term "halogen" as used herein includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine, of which fluorine and chlorine are preferred.

For use in medicine, the compounds of formula I may advantageously be in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Other salts may, however, be useful in the preparation of the compounds of formula I or of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention include acid addition salts which may, for example, be formed by mixing a solution of the compound according to the invention with a solution of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, methanesulphonic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, acetic acid, benzoic acid, oxalic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, carbonic acid or phosphoric acid. Furthermore, where the compounds of the invention carry an acidic moiety, suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may include alkali metal salts, e.g. sodium or potassium salts; alkaline earth metal salts, e.g. calcium or magnesium salts; and salts formed with suitable organic ligands, e.g. quaternary ammonium salts.

Where the compounds according to the invention have at least one asymmetric centre, they may accordingly exist as enantiomers. Where the compounds according to the invention possess two or more asymmetric centres, they may additionally exist as diastereoisomers. It is to be

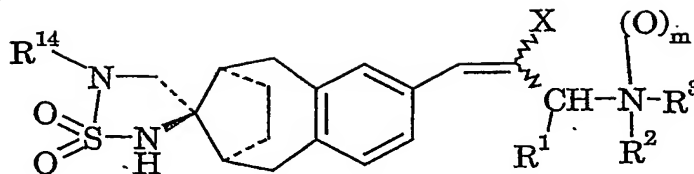
understood that all such isomers and mixtures thereof in any proportion are encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

The compounds of formula I exist as two sets of positional isomers, depending on whether R^4 is attached at an *ortho* position relative to the fused ring junction, or at a *meta* position relative to said junction. *Meta* attachment is preferred. For each positional isomer, two enantiomeric forms are possible, depending on which of the two available *ortho* or two available *meta* positions is occupied. For each positional isomer, the invention extends to both enantiomers, as pure compounds or as enantiomeric mixtures in any proportion. Furthermore, structural formulae depicting one enantiomeric form are to be construed as representing both enantiomeric forms, unless otherwise stated.

The compounds of formula I are alkenyl-substituted benzo-fused bridged bicycloalkane derivatives comprising a spiro-linked cyclic sulphamide moiety. The alkenyl group may exist as either of the possible geometrical isomers, but the isomer in which X or Y is *cis* with respect to the benzene ring is preferred.

In the compounds of formula I, R^{14} preferably represents optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl (such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, sec-butyl, cyanomethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, methoxyethyl, trifluoromethyl and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl), C_{3-7} cycloalkyl (such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl), C_{3-6} cycloalkyl C_{1-6} alkyl (such as cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl and cyclopentylmethyl), C_{2-6} alkenyl (such as allyl), C_{2-6} alkynyl (such as propargyl), or optionally substituted phenyl or benzyl. R^{14} very aptly represents n-propyl or 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, in a particular embodiment R^{14} represents 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl.

A subset of the compounds of formula I are in accordance with formula II:



II

where X, m, R¹, R² and R³ are as previously defined.

X typically represents H, F, CN or methyl.

R¹ represents H or optionally substituted C₁₋₄alkyl (such as hydroxymethyl), or R¹ together with R² completes a heterocyclic ring as defined previously. When R¹ and R² complete a ring, X is preferably H.

Rings completed by R¹ and R² comprise 3-7 atoms, typically 5 or 6 atoms, and suitable examples include pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, thiomorpholine and thiomorpholine-1,1-dioxide. The ring may bear up to two substituents as defined previously, in addition to the R³ group. Preferred substituents include halogen, especially fluorine and chlorine, and CF₃. When R¹ and R² complete a ring, R³ represents H, C₁₋₆alkyl (such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl or t-butyl), C₂₋₆acyl (such as acetyl or trifluoroacetyl), C₂₋₆alkenyl (such as allyl), or benzyl. In this context, R³ very aptly represents H or benzyl. Specific examples of rings completed by R¹ and R² include 1-benzylpiperidine and 4-trifluoromethylpiperidine.

When R¹ is H or optionally substituted C₁₋₄alkyl, R² and R³ independently represent H, C₁₋₁₀alkyl, C₃₋₁₀cycloalkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkylC₁₋₆alkyl, C₂₋₁₀alkenyl, C₂₋₁₀alkynyl, Ar, heterocyclyl, or heterocyclylC₁₋₆alkyl, wherein the alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups optionally bear one substituent selected from halogen, CF₃, NO₂, CN, Ar, ArCH₂O, ArO, -OR¹¹, -SR¹¹, -SO₂R¹², -COR¹¹, -CO₂R¹¹, -CON(R¹¹)₂, -OCOR¹², -N(R¹¹)₂ and -NR¹¹COR¹²; and the heterocyclic groups optionally bear up to 3 substituents independently selected from halogen, NO₂, CN, R¹², Ar, ArCH₂O, ArO, ArOCH₂, -OR¹¹, -SR¹¹, -SO₂R¹², -COR¹¹, -CO₂R¹¹, -CON(R¹¹)₂, -OCOR¹², -N(R¹¹)₂ and -NR¹¹COR¹².

or R^2 and R^3 together with the nitrogen to which they are mutually attached complete a mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic ring system of 5-10 ring atoms selected from C, N, O and S, said ring system optionally having an additional benzene or heteroaryl ring fused thereto, said heterocyclic
5 system and optional fused ring bearing 0-3 substituents independently selected from halogen, oxo, NO_2 , CN, R^{12} , Ar, ArCH_2O , ArO , ArOCH_2 , $-\text{OR}^{11}$, $-\text{SR}^{11}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{12}$, $-\text{COR}^{11}$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}^{11}$, $-\text{CON}(\text{R}^{11})_2$, $-\text{OCOR}^{12}$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{11})_2$ and $-\text{NR}^{11}\text{COR}^{12}$;

where Ar, R^{11} and R^{12} are as defined previously.

10 In this context, R^2 and R^3 typically independently represent H, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl (such as methyl, ethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, benzyl, furan-2-ylmethyl and pyridin-2-ylmethyl), cycloalkyl (such as cyclopentyl and indanyl), heterocyclyl (such as tetrahydrofuranyl and tetrahydropyranyl) or
15 heterocyclyl C_{1-6} alkyl (such as tetrahydropyran-2-ylmethyl, dioxanylmethyl and (4-phenylmorpholin-2-yl)methyl), or R^2 and R^3 complete a heterocyclic ring system. Suitable ring systems include pyrrolidine, piperidine, tetrahydropyridine, piperazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, 2,5-diazabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane, 5,6-dihydro-8H-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine and
20 spiro[isobenzofuran-1(3*H*),4'-piperidine]. Preferred ring substituents include halogen, OH, oxo and R^{12} groups (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl and trifluoromethyl), acetyl, trifluoroacetyl, methoxycarbonyl, phenoxymethyl, pyridyl and phenyl, wherein the pyridyl and phenyl groups optionally bear up to 2
25 substituents selected from halogen (especially chlorine or fluorine), C_{1-6} alkyl and C_{1-6} alkoxy.

When R^1 represents H or optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, examples of groups represented by $-\text{N}(\text{R}^2)\text{R}^3$ in formula II include N,N-dimethylamino, piperidin-1-yl, morpholin-4-yl, 4-methylpiperazin-1-yl, 4-
30 phenylpiperazin-1-yl and N-(2-methoxyethyl)-N-methylamino, 4-trifluoromethylpiperidin-1-yl, 4,4-difluoropiperidin-1-yl, 5-aza-2-

oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-yl, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-1-yl, N-furfurylamino, N-(indan-1-yl)amino, N-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)amino, N,N-bis(2-methoxyethyl)amino, 3,3-difluoropyrrolidin-1-yl, 4-hydroxy-4-trifluoromethylpiperidin-1-yl, 3-oxopiperazin-1-yl, 3-oxo-4-phenylpiperazin-1-yl, 4-methylpiperidin-1-yl, N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)amino, N-(thiophene-2-ylmethyl)amino, N-methyl-N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl)amino, 2-phenoxyethylmorpholin-4-yl, 3-(pyridin-3-yl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl, N-(4-phenylmorpholin-2-ylmethyl)amino, N-(tetrahydropyran-2-ylmethyl)amino, N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)amino, 3-hydroxypiperidin-1-yl, N-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)amino, N-(dioxan-2-ylmethyl)amino and N-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)amino.

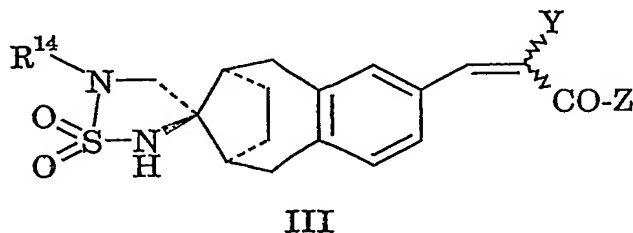
In a preferred embodiment, R^{14} is 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, X is F, CN or methyl, R^1 is H and R^2 and R^3 complete a heterocyclic ring system.

In a particular embodiment, the moiety $-N(R^2)R^3$ represents 4-trifluoromethylpiperidin-1-yl.

Compounds of formula II in which the moiety $-N(R^2)R^3$ represents a tertiary amino group (which optionally may form part of a ring) may be in the form of the corresponding N-oxides (i.e. $m = 1$ in formula I or II).

When X and R^1 both represent H, the invention is restricted to the aforesaid N-oxides.

Another subset of the compounds of formula I are in accordance with formula III:



where R^{14} , Y and Z are as previously defined.

Y represents halogen (especially F), CN or methyl.

Z typically represents OH, C_{1-6} alkoxy (especially methoxy or ethoxy) or $N(R^5)R^6$, where R^5 and R^6 have the same definition as R^2 and R^3 when R^1 is H or optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl. Thus, Z may represent any of

the groups listed above as possible embodiments of the moiety $-N(R^2)R^3$ in formula II.

In a preferred embodiment, R^{14} is 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, Y is F, CN or methyl, and Z is as previously defined.

5 In a particular embodiment, Z represents ethoxy.

Specific compounds in accordance with the invention are disclosed in the Examples appended hereto.

The compounds of the present invention have an activity as inhibitors of γ secretase.

10 The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds of this invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Preferably these compositions are in unit dosage forms such as tablets, pills, capsules, powders, granules, sterile parenteral solutions or suspensions, metered aerosol or liquid
15 sprays, drops, ampoules, transdermal patches, auto-injector devices or suppositories; for oral, parenteral, intranasal, sublingual or rectal administration, or for administration by inhalation or insufflation. For preparing solid compositions such as tablets, the principal active ingredient is mixed with a pharmaceutical carrier, e.g. conventional
20 tableting ingredients such as corn starch, lactose, sucrose, sorbitol, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, dicalcium phosphate or gums or surfactants such as sorbitan monooleate, polyethylene glycol, and other pharmaceutical diluents, e.g. water, to form a solid preformulation composition containing a homogeneous mixture of a compound of the
25 present invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. When referring to these preformulation compositions as homogeneous, it is meant that the active ingredient is dispersed evenly throughout the composition so that the composition may be readily subdivided into equally effective unit dosage forms such as tablets, pills and capsules.

30 This solid preformulation composition is then subdivided into unit dosage forms of the type described above containing from 0.1 to about 500 mg of

the active ingredient of the present invention. Typical unit dosage forms contain from 1 to 100 mg, for example 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 or 100 mg, of the active ingredient. The tablets or pills of the novel composition can be coated or otherwise compounded to provide a dosage form affording the advantage of prolonged action. For example, the tablet or pill can comprise an inner dosage and an outer dosage component, the latter being in the form of an envelope over the former. The two components can be separated by an enteric layer which serves to resist disintegration in the stomach and permits the inner component to pass intact into the duodenum or to be delayed in release. A variety of materials can be used for such enteric layers or coatings, such materials including a number of polymeric acids and mixtures of polymeric acids with such materials as shellac, cetyl alcohol and cellulose acetate.

The present invention also provides a compound of the invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in a method of treatment of the human body. Preferably the treatment is for a condition associated with the deposition of β -amyloid. Preferably the condition is a neurological disease having associated β -amyloid deposition such as Alzheimer's disease.

The present invention further provides the use of a compound of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing Alzheimer's disease.

Also disclosed is a method of treatment of a subject suffering from or prone to Alzheimer's disease which comprises administering to that subject an effective amount of a compound according to the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

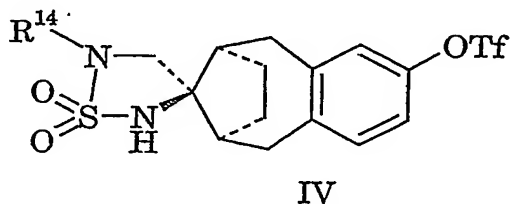
The liquid forms in which the novel compositions of the present invention may be incorporated for administration orally or by injection

include aqueous solutions, suitably flavoured syrups, aqueous or oil suspensions, and flavoured emulsions with edible oils such as cottonseed

oil, sesame oil, coconut oil or peanut oil, as well as elixirs and similar pharmaceutical vehicles. Suitable dispersing or suspending agents for aqueous suspensions include synthetic and natural gums such as tragacanth, acacia, alginate, dextran, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, poly(vinylpyrrolidone) or gelatin.

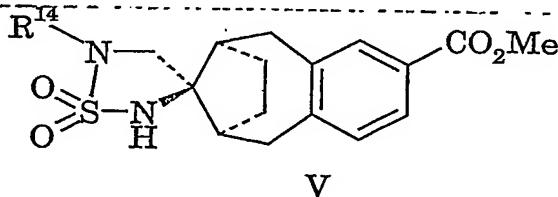
For treating or preventing Alzheimer's Disease, a suitable dosage level is about 0.01 to 250 mg/kg per day, preferably about 0.01 to 100 mg/kg per day, and especially about 0.01 to 5 mg/kg of body weight per day. The compounds may be administered on a regimen of 1 to 4 times per day. In some cases, however, dosage outside these limits may be used.

The compounds of formulae II and III may be prepared from the triflates of formula IV:



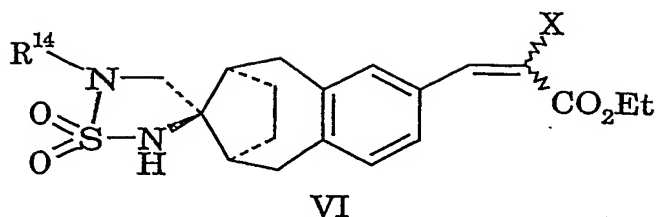
where Tf represents trifluoromethanesulphonyl and R^{14} has the same meaning as before.

In one process, the triflate is reacted with carbon monoxide and methanol to provide the methyl carboxylate V:



where R^{14} has the same meaning as before. The reaction takes place in DMSO at 80°C in the presence of triethylamine, bis(diphenylphosphino)propane and Pd(II) acetate.

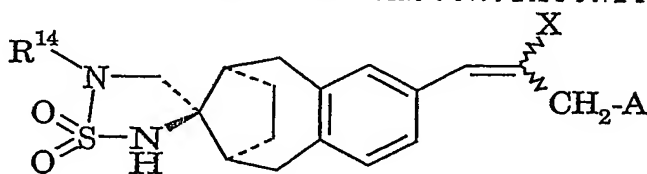
Reduction of the ester V to the corresponding benzyl alcohol, followed by oxidation to the corresponding aldehyde, then condensation with $(EtO)_2PO-CHX-CO_2Et$ provides the alkenyl esters VI:



where X and R¹⁴ have the same meanings as before. The reduction may be effected by treatment with diisobutylaluminium hydride in THF at -78°C, the subsequent oxidation by treatment with pyridinium dichromate in dichloromethane, and the condensation takes place in THF at ambient temperature in the presence of a base such as LiOH.

The compounds of formula VI in which X is other than H correspond to compounds of formula III in which Z represents ethoxy. Alkaline hydrolysis of these compounds provides the compounds of formula III in which Z is OH, which may be coupled with R¹²OH or R⁵R⁶NH where R¹², R⁵ and R⁶ have the same meanings as before to provide the remaining compounds of formula III. Standard techniques of ester- or amide-formation may be used for this purpose.

The alkenyl esters VI may be reduced to the corresponding allyl alcohols VII(a), which may be reacted with PBr₃ to provide the allyl bromides VII(b), which in turn undergo nucleophilic displacement with R²R³NH to provide the amines VII(c):

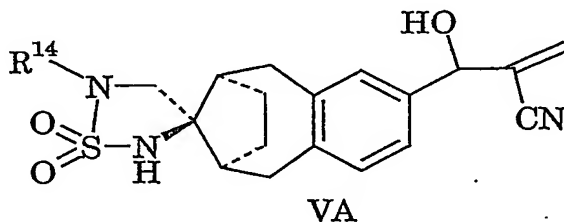


- (a) A = OH
(b) A = Br
(c) A = N(R²)R³

where X, R¹, R² and R³ have the same meanings as before. The reduction of VI may be effected by treatment with diisobutylaluminium hydride in THF at -10°C, the subsequent reaction with PBr₃ takes place in dichloromethane at -30°C, and the nucleophilic displacement is typically

carried out at ambient temperature in dichloromethane in the presence of a tertiary amine such as diisopropylethylamine.

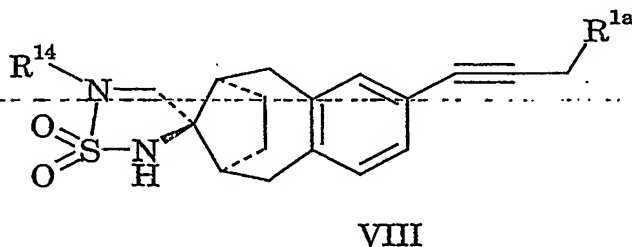
Alternatively, the aldehydes obtained by sequential reduction and oxidation of esters V may be reacted with acrylonitrile to provide allylic alcohols VA:



where R^{14} has the same meaning as before. The reaction takes place in aqueous dioxan in a sealed tube at ambient temperature in the presence of 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane. Subsequent treatment with PBr_3 and nucleophilic displacement as described above provides an alternative route to compounds of formula VII(c) in which X is CN.

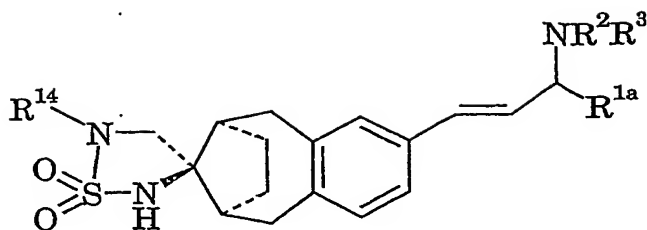
The compounds of formula VII(c) correspond to compounds of formula II in which R^1 is H and m is 0.

In another process, a triflate IV is reacted with an alkyne $HC\equiv C-CH_2-R^{1a}$ to provide a compound of formula VIII:



where R^{1a} represents H or C_{1-4} alkyl which is optionally substituted with OH or C_{1-4} alkoxy, and R^{14} has the same meanings as before. The reaction takes place in the presence of $(Ph_3P)_4Pd(0)$, Ph_3P , copper iodide and triethylamine in dioxan at $100^\circ C$.

Treatment of alkynes VIII with R^2R^3NH provides the compounds of formula IX:

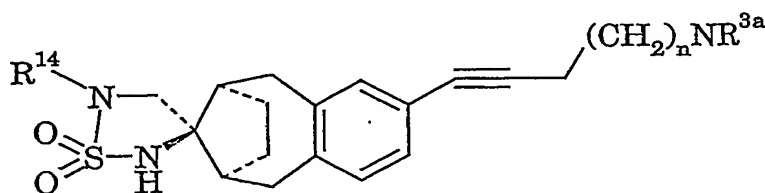


IX

where R^{14} , R^{1a} , R^2 and R^3 have the same meanings as before. The reaction takes place in refluxing dioxan in the presence of $(Ph_3P)_4Pd(0)$ and benzoic acid. The compounds of formula IX correspond to the compounds of

5 formula II in which X is H, m is 0 and R^1 is C_{1-4} alkyl which is optionally substituted with OH or C_{1-4} alkoxy.

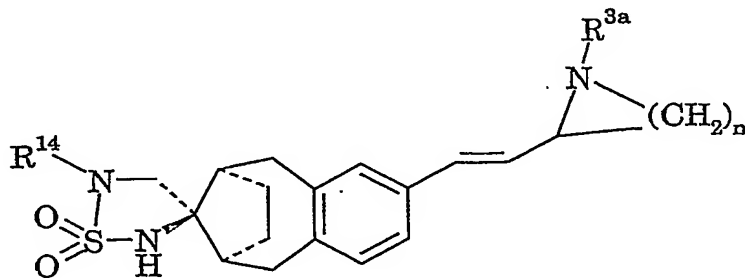
In another process, a triflate IV is reacted with an alkyne $HC\equiv C-CH_2(CH_2)_nNR^{3a}$ to provide compounds of formula X:



X

10 where n is 3 or 4, R^{3a} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or benzyl and R^{14} has the same meaning as before. The reaction takes place under similar conditions to the conversion of IV to VIII.

Cyclisation of the compounds of formula X under similar conditions to the preparation of compounds IX provides compounds XI:



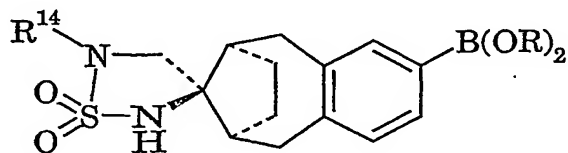
XI

15

where n, R^{14} and R^{3a} have the same meanings as before. Such compounds correspond to compounds of formula II in which X is H, R^1 and R^2 complete

a pyrrolidine or piperidine ring and R^3 represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or benzyl.

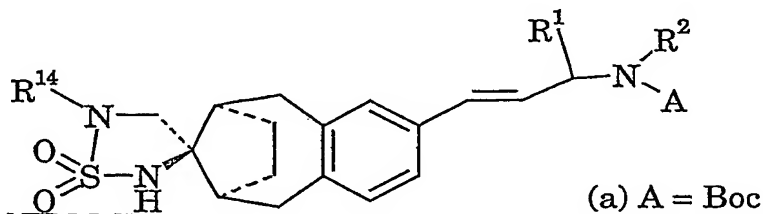
In another process, the triflates IV are converted to boronic acid derivatives XII:



XII

- 5 where R represents H or alkyl, or the two OR groups complete a cyclic boronate ester such as the pinacolate. The conversion may be achieved by conventional means using a suitable boron reagent, such as bis(pinacolato)diboron, in the presence of a Pd(II) catalyst such as
- 10 bis(diphenylphosphinoferrocene)dichloropalladium(II), typically in the presence of potassium acetate in DMF at 100°C.

Coupling of the boron compounds XII with an iodoalkene $I-CH=CH-CHR^1-N(R^2)Boc$ provides compounds of formula XIII(a):



XIII

(a) A = Boc

(b) A = H

- 15 where R^1 and R^2 complete a heterocyclic ring, Boc represents t-butoxycarbonyl and R^{14} has the same meaning as before. The coupling may be carried out in THF at 60°C in a sealed tube in the presence of tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0), tributylphosphine and caesium carbonate.

- 20 Treatment of the compounds XIII(a) with acid provides the deprotected compounds XIII(b), which are compounds in accordance with formula II in which m is 0, X is H, R^1 and R^2 complete a ring and R^3 is H.

Individual compounds in accordance with formula I may be converted to different compounds in accordance with formula I by

application of known synthetic techniques. Alternatively, such transformations may be carried out on the precursors of the compounds of formula I. For example, compounds in which the moiety $-N(R^2)R^3$ represents a tertiary amino group may be converted to the corresponding N-oxides ($m = 1$) by conventional oxidative techniques, e.g. treatment with m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid at ambient temperature in an inert solvent such as dichloromethane.

Where they are not commercially available, the above-mentioned reagents may be prepared by conventional routes. The synthesis of triflate IV in which R^{14} represents 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl is described in the Examples, and analogous routes may be followed for other identities of R^{14} .

Where more than one isomer can be obtained from the above-described reaction schemes, then the resulting mixture of isomers can be separated by conventional means.

Where the above-described processes for the preparation of the compounds according to the invention gives rise to mixtures of stereoisomers, these isomers may be separated by conventional techniques such as preparative chromatography. The novel compounds may be prepared in racemic form, or individual enantiomers may be prepared either by enantiospecific synthesis or by resolution. The novel compounds may, for example, be resolved into their component enantiomers by standard techniques such as preparative HPLC, or the formation of diastereomeric pairs by salt formation with an optically active acid, such as (-)-di-p-toluoyl-d-tartaric acid and/or (+)-di-p-toluoyl-l-tartaric acid, followed by fractional crystallization and regeneration of the free base. The novel compounds may also be resolved by formation of diastereomeric esters or amides, followed by chromatographic separation and removal of the chiral auxiliary.

~~During any of the above synthetic sequences it may be necessary and/or desirable to protect sensitive or reactive groups on any of the~~

molecules concerned. This may be achieved by means of conventional protecting groups, such as those described in Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry, ed. J.F.W. McOmie, Plenum Press, 1973; and T.W. Greene & P.G.M. Wuts, Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley & Sons, 1991. The protecting groups may be removed at a convenient subsequent stage using methods known from the art.

A typical assay which can be used to determine the level of activity of compounds of the present invention is as follows:

(1) Mouse neuroblastoma neuro 2a cells expressing human app695 are cultured at 50-70% confluency in the presence of sterile 10mM sodium butyrate.

(2) Cells are placed in 96-well plates at 30,000/well/100 μ L in minimal essential medium (MEM) (phenol red-free) + 10% foetal bovine serum (FBS), 50mM HEPES buffer (pH7.3), 1% glutamine, 0.2mg/ml G418 antibiotic, 10mM sodium butyrate.

(3) Make dilutions of the compound plate. Dilute stock solution to 5.5% DMSO/110 μ M compound. Mix compounds vigorously and store at 4°C until use.

(4) Add 10 μ L compound/well. Mix plate briefly, and leave for 18h in 37°C incubator.

(5) Remove 90 μ L of culture supernatant and dilute 1:1 with ice-cold 25mM HEPES (pH.3), 0.1% BSA, 1.0mM EDTA (+ broad spectrum protease inhibitor cocktail; pre-aliquotted into a 96-well plate). Mix and keep on ice or freeze at -80°C.

(6) Add back 100 μ L of warm MEM + 10% FBS, 50mM HEPES (pH7.3), 1% glutamine, 0.2mg/ml G418, 10mM sodium butyrate to each well, and return plate to 37°C incubator.

(7) Prepare reagents necessary to determine amyloid peptide levels, for example by ELISA assay.

(8) To determine if compounds are cytotoxic, cell viability following compound administration is assessed by the use of redox dye reduction.

typical example is a combination of redox dye MTS (Promega) and the electron coupling reagent PES. This mixture is made up according to the manufacturer's instructions and left at room temperature.

(9) Quantitate amyloid beta 40 and 42 peptides using an appropriate volume of diluted culture medium by standard ELISA techniques.

(10) Add 15 μ L/well MTS/PES solution to the cells; mix and leave at 37°C.

(11) Read plate when the absorbance values are approximately 1.0 (mix briefly before reading to disperse the reduced formazan product).

Alternative assays are described in *Biochemistry*, 2000, 39(30), 8698-8704.

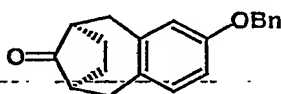
The Examples of the present invention all had an ED₅₀ of less than 100nM, typically less than 50nM and in most cases less than 10nM in at least one of the above assays.

The following examples illustrate the present invention.

EXAMPLES

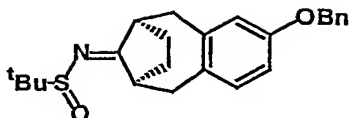
Intermediate 1

Step 1

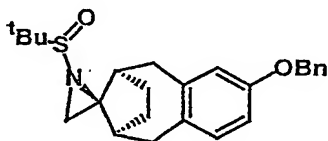


A mixture of 2-hydroxy-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-6,9-methanobenzo[a][8]annulen-11-one (15 g; *J. Org. Chem* 1982, 47, 4329), K₂CO₃ (20.5 g) and benzyl bromide (10.6 ml) in DMF (100 ml) was stirred for 48 hrs at room temperature. The reaction was diluted with water (500 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3x 150 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with water (2x 300 ml), brine (150 ml), dried and concentrated to give a gummy oil which crystallized on standing and after trituration with ether the title benzyl ether (19.5 g, 90%) as a white solid

(360MHz ¹H, δ -CDCl₃) 1.32 (2H, m), 1.85 (2H, m), 2.57 (2H, m), 2.87 (4H, m), 5.05 (2H, s), 6.82 (2H, m), 7.11 (1H, d, J=8.2), 7.37 (5H, m).

Step 2

A solution of the product from Step 1 (20 g, 68 mmol), (+/-)tert-butyl sulfinamide (9.2 g, 76 mmol) and titanium (IV) ethoxide (tech., 29.2 mL, 140 mmol) in dry THF (140 mL) was stirred and heated at reflux under nitrogen for 4 hours. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature and poured into rapidly stirred brine (160 mL). The mixture was stirred for 20 minutes, then filtered through Hyflo[®], washing with ethyl acetate. The filtrate was transferred to a separating funnel. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (x1). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, then dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with 20→30% ethyl acetate / hexanes, to give the imine (24.9 g, 93%) as a colourless solid. MS(ES+) 396, MH⁺.

Step 3

Sodium hydride (60% dispersion in oil, 3.8 g, 95 mmol) was added portionwise to a stirred suspension of trimethyl sulfoxonium iodide (21 g, 95 mmol) in dry DMSO (150 mL) at room temperature under nitrogen. After 90 minutes at room temperature, a solution of the product from Step 2 (24.9 g, 95 mmol) in dry DMSO (250 mL) was added such that the internal temperature remained below 30°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, then quenched with water (1 L). The precipitate was collected by filtration. The solid was taken up in dichloromethane and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with 5→10% ethyl acetate /

dichloromethane, to give the aziridine (23.2 g, 90%) as a colourless solid.

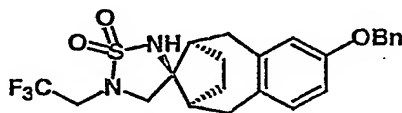
MS(ES+) 410, MH⁺.

Step 4



5 Trifluoroethyl amine (70 mL, 880 mmol) was added to a stirred suspension of the product from Step 3 (68.4 g, 167 mmol) and anhydrous zinc iodide (54 g, 170 mmol) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (300 mL) at room temperature under nitrogen. The resulting solution was heated at 75°C, protected from light for 24 hours, an additional portion of trifluoroethyl
10 amine (70 mL, 880 mmol) added and the reaction maintained at 75°C for a further 16 hours. The reaction was allowed to cool, then diluted with dichloromethane (500 mL) and water (400 mL). Sufficient sodium carbonate was then added to adjust the aqueous layer to ~pH 11. The small amount of precipitate was removed by filtration through Hyflo®.
15 The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (x3). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with 5→10% ethyl acetate / dichloromethane, then with 10→20% methanol / dichloromethane, to give
20 the diamine (59.6g, 88%) as a thick oil. MS(ES+) 405, MH⁺.

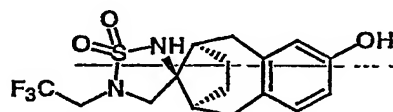
Step 5



A solution of the product from Step 4 (59.6 g, 147 mmol) and sulfamide (42.5g, 442 mmol) in dry pyridine (350 mL) was stirred and
25 heated at reflux under nitrogen for 4 hours. The reaction was allowed to cool, then the pyridine was removed in vacuo. The residue was azeotroped with toluene (x2) and the residue partitioned between dichloromethane (400 mL) and 1N hydrochloric acid (400 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3). The

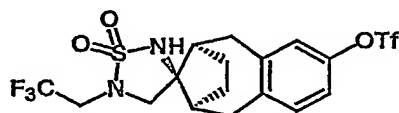
combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with dichloromethane, then 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4% ethyl acetate / dichloromethane to give the cyclic sulfamide (53 g, 80%) as a colourless solid. ^1H NMR (360MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 1.34 (2H, m), 1.70 (2H, m), 2.41 (2H, m), 2.62 (2H, m), 3.11 (2H, d, $J=15.9$), 3.20 (1H, d, $J=15.9$), 3.42 (2H, ABq, $J=9.3, 13.3$), 3.67 (2H, dq, $J=2.2, 8.7$), 4.76 (1H, s), 5.02 (2H, s), 6.72 (2H, m), 6.99 (1H, d, $J=7.8$), 7.37 (5H, m).

Step 6



A solution of the product from Step 5 (3.9g, 8.4 mmol) in methanol/ethyl acetate (4:1, 150 mL) was hydrogenated at 35 psi over 10% palladium on carbon (500 mg) for 4 hours at room temperature. The catalyst was removed by filtration through Hyflo[®]. The filtrate was evaporated, and the residue was purified by filtration through a pad of silica, eluting with 50% ethyl acetate/dichloromethane to give the phenol (3.2g) colourless solid. ^1H NMR (360MHz, $\text{d}_6\text{-DMSO}$) δ_{H} 1.06 (2H, m), 1.65 (2H, m), 2.29 (2H, m), 2.42 (2H, m), 3.04 (1H, d, $J=15.6$), 3.11 (1H, d, $J=15.6$), 3.43 (2H, s), 3.99 (2H, brq, $J=9.6$), 6.47 (2H, m), 6.85 (1H, d, $J=8$), 7.93 (1H, s), 9.02 (1H, s).

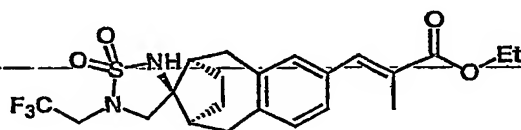
Step 7



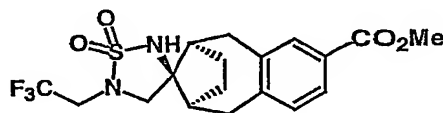
Pyridine (2.1 mL, 26 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution/ suspension of the product from Step 6 (7.7g, 20 mmol) and triflic anhydride (4.3 mL, 25.6 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (200 mL) at 0°C under nitrogen. The cooling bath was removed and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. Water (300 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with

dichloromethane (x2). The combined extracts were washed with brine (x1), then dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with 5% ethyl acetate / dichloromethane, to give the triflate (6.7g, 65%) as an off white solid. ¹H NMR (360MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ_H 0.99 (2H, m), 1.71 (2H, m), 2.38 (2H, brm), 2.69 (2H, m), 3.16 (1H, d, J=15.7), 3.18 (1H, d, J=15.7), 3.46 (2H, s), 4.02 (2H, brq, J=9.6), 7.18-7.31 (3H, m), 8.04 (1H, s).

Example 1



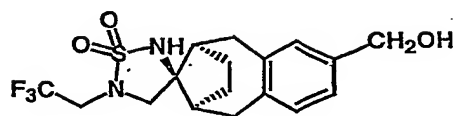
Step 1



A solution of Intermediate 1 (6.7g, 13 mmol), 1,3-bis (diphenylphosphino)propane (540 mg, 1.3 mmol) and triethylamine (25 mL, 180 mmol) in dry DMSO (180 mL) and methanol (120 mL) was deoxygenated by bubbling carbon monoxide through the solution for 15 minutes. Palladium (II) acetate (300 mg, 1.3 mmol) was added and deoxygenation was continued for a further 5 minutes. The reaction then heated at 80°C for 4 hours, with a slow stream of carbon monoxide bubbling through the solution. The reaction was allowed to cool, then diluted with water (1 L) and the mixture extracted with ethyl acetate (x3). The combined extracts were washed with brine (x1), then dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with 100% dichloromethane to 5% ethyl acetate / dichloromethane, to give the ester (4.8g, 88%) as a pale yellow solid. ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 1.28 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 2.48 (2H, brm), 2.78 (2H, m), 3.23 (1H, d, J=15.4), 3.27 (1H, d, J=15.4), 3.43 (2H, ABq, J=9.5,

11.1), 3.68 (2H, q, J=8.7), 3.90 (3H, s), 4.79 (1H, s), 7.17 (1H, d, J=8.3), 7.78 (2H, m).

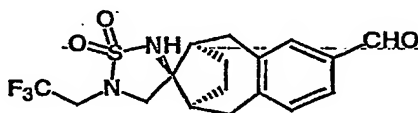
Step 2



5 Dibal-H (1M in PhMe, 49 mL, 49 mmol) was added slowly to a stirred solution of the product from Step 1 (5.1g, 12.2 mmol) in dry THF (100 mL) at -78°C under nitrogen. After 30 minutes the reaction was allowed to warm to -10°C and maintained at this temperature for 3 hours. The reaction was quenched with methanol and allowed to warm to room

10 temperature. 1N hydrochloric acid (100 mL) was added slowly and the mixture extracted with ethyl acetate (x3). The combined extracts were washed with brine (x1), then dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated to give a dark foam (5.2 g) which was used without further purification. ^1H NMR (360MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 1.35 (2H, m), 1.71 (2H, m), 2.43 (2H, brm), 2.68 (1H, d, J=16.1), 2.70 (1H, d, J=16.1), 3.17 (1H, d, J=15.9), 3.20 (1H, d, J=15.9), 3.43 (2H, s), 3.69 (2H, q, J=8.7), 4.65 (2H, brs), 4.73 (1H, s), 7.10 (3H, m).

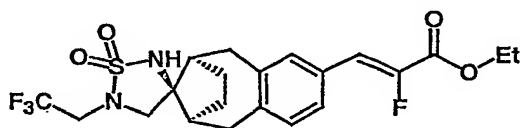
Step 3



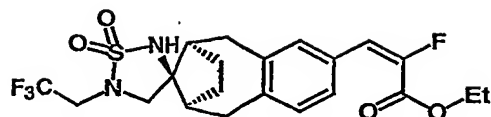
20 Pyridinium dichromate (6.9 g, 18 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of the product from Step 2 (5.2 g) in dry dichloromethane (120 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at this temperature overnight, then loaded directly on to a pad of silica. The pad was eluted with dichloromethane, then 20% ethyl acetate / dichloromethane to give 25 the aldehyde (4.2 g, 89%) as a pale yellow solid. ^1H NMR (360MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 1.27 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 2.50 (2H, brm), 2.82 (2H, m), 3.26 (1H, d, J=13.9), 3.30 (1H, d, J=13.9), 3.45 (2H, Abq, J=9.4, 11.5), 3.69 (2H, q, J=8.7), 4.79 (2H, s), 7.28 (1H, d, J=7.6), 7.64 (2H, m), 9.96 (1H, s).

Step 4

To a solution of aldehyde (0.194 g) from Step 3 and triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate (0.357 g) in THF (4ml) at room temperature was added LiOH (36 mg) in one portion and the mixture stirred o/n. Added 1M HCl and extracted with EtOAc (3x), then washed the combined organic extracts with brine, dried and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica eluting with 15% EtOAc/hexane to give the desired product as a white solid (0.220 g, 93%). ¹H NMR (360MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 1.35 (3H, t, J=7.1), 1.55 (2H, m), 1.73 (2H, m), 2.11 (3H, d, J=1.3), 2.46 (2H, m), 2.71 (2H, m), 3.23 (2H, dd, J=16.0, 5.3), 3.44 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, q, J=8.7), 4.26 (2H, q, J=7.1), 4.71 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, m), 7.19 (1H, m), 7.62 (1H, m).

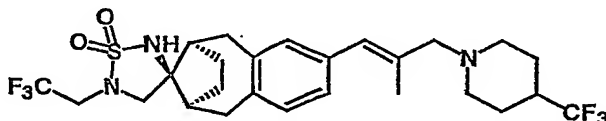
Example 2

Triethylamine (0.08 ml) was added to a mixture of the aldehyde from Example 1, Step 3 (0.150 g), triethyl 2-fluoro-2-phosphonoacetate (0.131 g) and magnesium bromide (0.121 g) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C under nitrogen. The reaction was stirred for 2 hours at 0°C. Added 2N HCl (40 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3x 50 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (50 ml). Drying, concentration and column chromatography on silica eluting with 20% EtOAc/hexane gave the unsaturated ester (0.121 g, 66%). ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 1.27 (2H, m), 1.38 (3H, t, J=7.1), 1.72 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, m), 2.73 (2H, m), 3.23 (2H, m), 3.44 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, q, J=8.7), 4.34 (2H, q, J=7.1), 4.74 (1H, s), 6.86 (1H, d, J=35.4), 7.14 (1H, m), 7.40 (2H, m).

Example 3

Prepared by the procedure of Example 1 using triethyl 2-fluoro-2-phosphonoacetate instead of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate. ¹H NMR

5 (400MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 1.27 (3H, t, J=7.1), 1.33 (2H, m), 1.72 (2H, m), 2.45 (2H, m), 2.77 (2H, m), 3.20 (2H, dd, J=16.0, 3.4), 3.43 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, q, J=8.7), 4.26 (2H, dq, J=1.6, 7.1), 4.67 (1H, s), 6.83 (1H, d, J=23.0), 7.08 (1H, m), 7.27 (2H, m).

10 Example 4**Step 1.**

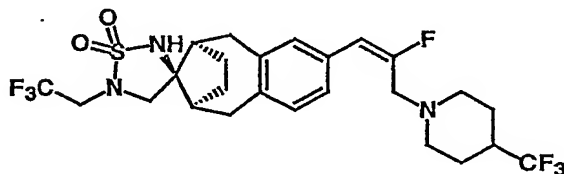
To a solution of the product (0.204 g) from Example 1 in THF (10ml) at -10°C under nitrogen was added 1M DIBAL in toluene (1.73 ml) dropwise. Stirred for 5 hrs, at -10°C to 0°C, added methanol (few drops) and stirred for 5 mins. Added 1M HCl, allowed to warm to room temperature, extracted with EtOAc (3x) and washed with brine. The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with 30% EtOAc/hexane to give the allylic alcohol (0.177 g, 95%).

Step 2.

A solution of the alcohol from Step 1 (60 mg) in dry DCM (3 ml) was cooled to -30°C. Added PBr₃ (0.07 ml, 1.0M in DCM) dropwise and allowed to warm to 0°C over 1 hr. Added saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and filtered through celite, washing with DCM. The layers were separated and the organics dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated. The crude allylic bromide was dissolved in DCM (2 ml) then 4-trifluoromethylpiperidine (85 mg) and DIPEA (90 mg) were added and the

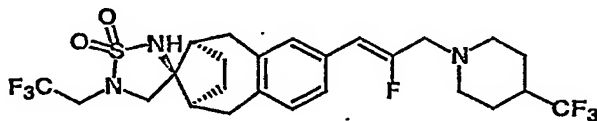
reaction was stirred for 16 hours at rt. Added water (10 ml) and extracted with DCM (3x 10 ml), the combined organic phases were washed with brine (20 ml), dried (MgSO_4), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluting with 15% EtOAc/hexane then dissolved in $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{MeOH}$, cooled to 0°C and bubbled in HCl for 5 mins. Concentrated and triturated with Et_2O to give the desired compound (HCl salt) as a white powder (55 mg, 65%). ^1H NMR (360MHz, MeOH) δ_{H} 1.19 (2H, m), 1.76 (2H, m), 1.95 (2H, m), 2.06 (3H, s), 2.21 (2H, m), 2.45 (2H, m), 2.65 (3H, m), 3.06 (2H, m), 3.31 (2H, m), 3.50 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, m), 3.85 (4H, m), 6.74 (1H, s), 7.13 (3H, m). MS(ES+) 566, MH^+ .

Example 5

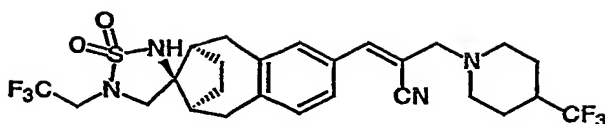
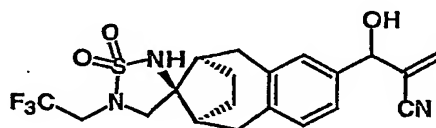


Prepared from the product of Example 3 by the method of Example 4. ^1H NMR (360MHz, MeOH) δ_{H} 1.19 (2H, m), 1.77 (2H, m), 1.86 (2H, m), 2.16 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, m), 2.67 (3H, m), 3.08 (2H, m), 3.31 (2H, m), 3.50 (2H, s), 3.64 (2H, m), 3.86 (2H, q, $J=9.1$), 4.24 (2H, m), 6.88 (1H, d, $J=21.4$), 7.05 (2H, m), 7.18 (1H, m). MS(ES+) 570, MH^+ .

Example 6



Prepared from the product of Example 2 by the method of Example 4. ^1H NMR (360MHz, MeOH) δ_{H} 1.18 (2H, m), 1.76 (2H, m), 1.88 (2H, m), 2.22 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, m), 2.64 (3H, m), 3.15 (2H, m), 3.31 (2H, m), 3.50 (2H, s), 3.71 (2H, m), 3.86 (2H, q, $J=9.1$), 4.15 (2H, m), 6.19 (1H, d, $J=38.8$), 7.14 (1H, m), 7.34 (2H, m). MS(ES+) 570, MH^+ .

Example 7**Step 1**

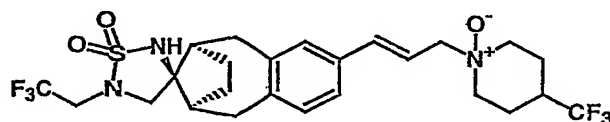
- 5 A solution of aldehyde (660 mg, 1.7 mmol) from Example 1, Step 3, acrylonitrile (340 μ L, 5.2 mmol) and 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (190 mg, 1.7 mmol) in dioxane/water (1:1, 18 mL) was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen in a sealed tube for 10 days. The dioxane was removed in vacuo and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (x4).
- 10 The combined extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with 5 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 20% ethyl acetate/dichloromethane, to give the alcohol (674 mg, 90%) as a colourless foam: ^1H NMR (400MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 1.67-1.72 (2H, m), 2.42-2.45 (2H, m), 2.69 (2H, dd, $J=16.0$, 7.7), 3.15-3.21 (2H, m), 3.42 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, q, $J=8.7$), 4.88 (1H, br s), 5.27 (1H, s), 6.05 (1H, m), 6.13-6.15 (1H, m), 7.11-7.16 (3H, m).
- 15

Step 2

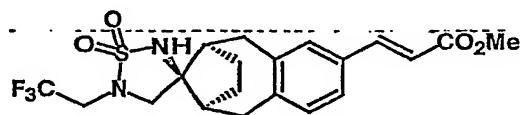
- Phosphorus tribromide (1.0 M in dichloromethane, 115 μ L, 0.115 mmol) was added to a solution of the alcohol from Step 1 (100 mg, 0.23 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (2 mL) at 0°C under nitrogen. The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes, then at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction was recooled in an ice bath, then quenched with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (2 mL). The mixture was partitioned between dichloromethane and water, the layers separated and the
- 20
- 25 aqueous layer extracted with dichloromethane (x2). The combined extracts were washed with brine (x1), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated to give the allylic bromide. This was used without further purification.

The bromide was taken up in dry dichloromethane (1 mL) at room temperature under nitrogen. Diisopropylethylamine (200 μ L, 1.15 mmol) and 4-trifluoromethylpiperidine (150 mg, 1.0 mmol) were added. The solution was stirred at room temperature overnight, then partitioned
5 between dichloromethane and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (x2), and the combined extracts washed with brine (x1), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8% ethyl acetate/dichloromethane, to give the
10 amine (55 mg, 41%) as a colourless solid: ^1H NMR (360MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 1.29-1.34 (2H, m), 1.67-1.76 (4H, m), 1.84-1.88 (2H, m), 1.98-2.12 (3H, m), 2.22-2.50 (2H, m), 2.74 (2H, dd, $J=16.1, 7.7$), 3.01-3.06 (2H, m), 3.20-3.27 (4H, m), 3.43 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, q, $J=8.7$), 4.69 (1H, s), 7.02 (1H, s), 7.16 (1H, d, $J=7.9$), 7.49 (1H, s), 7.59 (1H, d, $J=7.9$). MS(ES+) 577, MH^+ .

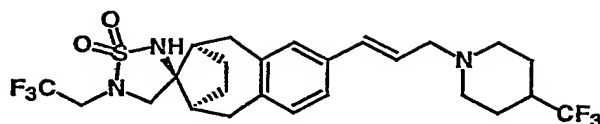
Example 8



Step 1



Prepared by the procedure of Example 1 Step 4 by condensation of the aldehyde of Example 1 Step 3 with methyl diethyl phosphonoacetate. ^1H NMR (360MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} 1.30 (2H, m), 1.73 (2H, m), 2.46 (2H, brm), 2.72 (2H, m), 3.23 (2H, d, $J=15.9$), 3.44 (2H, s), 3.68 (2H, q, $J=8.7$), 3.80 (3H, s), 4.65 (2H, brs), 4.80 (1H, s), 6.40 (1H, d, $J=16$), 7.11 (1H, d, $J=7.7$),
25 7.27 (2H, m), 7.66 (1H, d, $J=16$).

Step 2

Prepared from the product of Step 1 using the procedure of Example

4. The enantiomers were separated by chiral hplc (chiralcel OD, 25% (25
5 MM IBU-NH₂ in MeOH)/CO₂ 100 bar, 35°C). The first eluted enantiomer
was dissolved in Et₂O/MeOH, cooled to 0°C and bubbled in HCl for 5 mins.

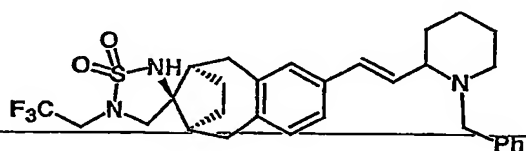
Concentrated and triturated with Et₂O to give the desired compound. ¹H
NMR (400MHz, DMSO) δ_H 1.09 (2H, m), 1.45 (2H, dq, J=3.6, 12.4), 1.68

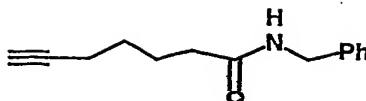
~~(2H, m), 1.77 (2H, m), 1.95 (2H, m), 2.26 (1H, m), 2.35 (2H, m), 2.56 (2H,~~
10 m), 2.95 (2H, m), 3.15 (4H, m), 3.45 (2H, s), 4.01 (2H, q, J=9.6), 6.22 (1H,
dt, J=15.9, 6.6), 6.45 (1H, d, J=15.9), 7.04 (1H, m), 7.16 (2H, m), 7.99 (1H,
s). MS(ES+) 552, MH⁺.

Step 3

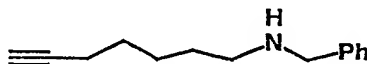
A mixture of the allylic amine from Step 2 (21 mg) and mCPBA (9
15 mg) in DCM (2 ml) was stirred at rt for 20 minutes. Saturated sodium
bicarbonate solution was added and the reaction was extracted with DCM
(x3). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and
evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel
~~eluting with 5% MeOH/DCM to give the title compound (10 mg, 45%).~~ ¹H

20 NMR (360MHz, MeOH) δ_H 1.19 (2H, m), 1.74 (2H, m), 1.86 (2H, m), 2.28-
2.44 (6H, m), 2.64 (2H, m), 3.31 (5H, m), 3.49 (2H, s), 3.85 (2H, q, J=9.2),
4.04 (2H, d, J=7.4), 6.49 (1H, dt, J=15.7, 7.4), 6.79 (1H, d, J=15.7), 7.08
(1H, d, J=7.6), 7.24 (2H, m). MS(ES+) 568, MH⁺.

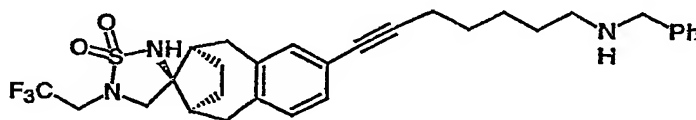
25 **Example 9**

Step 1

1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide (3.3 g, 17.4 mmol) was added to a mixture of 6-heptynoic acid (1.1 g, 8.7 mmol), benzylamine (950 μ l, 8.7 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (1.2 g, 8.7 mmol) and triethylamine (2.4 ml, 17.4 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (25 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction was diluted with sodium hydrogen carbonate (sat, 60 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 100 ml). The extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to a brown solid (2.1 g, 99%). (ES+) 216 ([MH]⁺).

Step 2

Lithium aluminium hydride (1M in THF, 10 ml, 10 mmol) was added to a solution of the amide (Step 1) (1.0 g, 4.6 mmol) in THF (20 ml) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 16 hours. The reaction was cooled in ice and treated successively with water (0.4 ml), sodium hydroxide (0.4 ml) and water (1.2 ml) allowing 10 minutes between additions. The mixture was filtered through a bed of celite® and washed through with THF. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* to a yellow oil (924 mg, 99%). (ES+) 202 ([MH]⁺).

Step 3

A mixture of Intermediate 1 (300 mg, 0.6 mmol), alkyne from Step 2 (482 mg, 2.4 mmol), tetrakis-triphenylphosphine palladium(0) (35mg, 5 mol%), triphenylphosphine (16mg, 10 mol%) and copper iodide (12 mg, 10 mol%) in triethylamine (5ml) in a sealed tube, was purged with nitrogen and then heated at 90°C for 16 hours. The reaction was diluted with

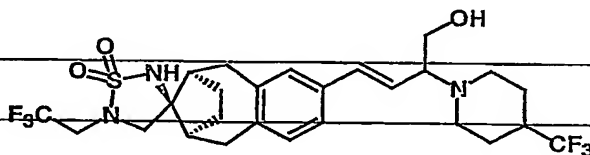
sodium hydrogen carbonate (sat, 30 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 ml). The extracts were washed with water (x 3) and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to a dark oil, which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica eluting with DCM:MeOH:NH₃(aq)

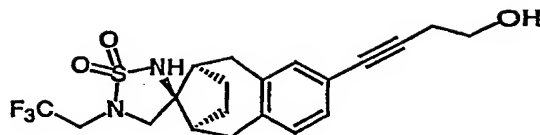
5 (120:8:1) to give a brown gum. The gum was further purified flash column chromatography on silica eluting with EtOAc in isohexane (50% + 1% NH₃(aq)) to give the desired compound as a clear foam (241mg, 72%). δ (¹H, 400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.28-1.32 (2H, m), 1.45-1.71(8H, m), 2.38-2.44 (4H, m), 2.60-2.70 (4H, m), 3.16 (2H, dd, J = 16.0 & 10.1 Hz), 3.42 (2H, s), 3.67
10 (2H, q, J = 8.6 Hz), 3.79 (2H, s), 7.00 (1 H, d, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.13-7.16 (2H, m), and 7.22-7.32 (4 H, m). (ES+) 560 ([MH]⁺).

Step 4

A solution of the alkyne from Step 3 (115 mg, 0.21 mmol), benzoic acid (1.0 M in dioxane, 20 μ l, 0.02 mmol) and tetrakis-triphenylphospine palladium(0) (13 mg, 0.01 mmol) in dioxane (4.0 ml) was degassed and
15 heated at reflux for 48hours. The reaction was purified by SCX ion exchange resin eluting with ammonia (2M in methanol) to give after evaporation a dark gum. The gum was further purified by flash column chromatography on silica eluting with EtOAc:isohexane (1:1) to give a pale
20 yellow foam (41 mg, 36%). δ (¹H, 400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.25-1.48 (3H, m), 1.48-1.76 (7H, m), 1.88-2.08 (1H, m), 2.42-2.44 (2H, m), 2.67 (2H, dd, J = 16.0 & 7.7 Hz), 2.80-2.87 (2H, m), 3.10 (2H, dd, J = 13.5 & 4.7 Hz), 3.17 (2H, dd, J = 16.0 & 7.0 Hz), 3.42 (2H, s), 3.64-3.70 (2H, m), 4.08 (1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz), 4.66 (1H, Brs), 6.20-6.27 (1H, m), 6.47 (1H, d, J = 16.0 Hz), 7.00 (1 H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.04 (1H, s), 7.07-7.15 (1H, m), 7.19-7.23 (1H, s) and 7.28-7.33
25 (4H, m). (ES+) 560 ([MH]⁺).

Example 10



Step 1

A mixture of Intermediate 1 (100 mg, 0.2 mmol), 3-butyn-1-ol (61 μ l, 0.8 mmol), tetrakis-triphenylphospine palladium(0) (12 mg, 5 mol%), triphenylphosphine (5.2 mg, 10 mol%) and copper iodide (4 mg, 10 mol%) in triethylamine (3 ml) was purged with nitrogen and then heated at 100°C for 16 hours. Dioxane (3 ml), tetrakis-triphenylphospine palladium(0) (12 mg, 5 mol%), triphenyl phosphine (5.2 mg, 10 mol%) and copper iodide (4 mg, 10 mol%) were added and the reaction was heated at 100°C for 48 hours. The reaction was diluted with sodium hydrogen carbonate (sat, 20 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 25 ml). The extracts were washed with water (x 3) and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to a brown gum, which was purified by flash column chromatography on silica eluting with EtOAc:isohexane (2:3) to give a white solid (30 mg, 35%). δ (¹H, 400 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.25-1.34 (2H, m), 1.68-1.72 (2H, m), 1.77 (1H, t, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.43 (2H, t, J = 7.2 Hz), 2.61-2.71 (4H, m), 3.17 (2H, dd, J = 16.0 & 7.4 Hz), 3.42 (2H, s), 3.67 (2H, q, J = 8.7 Hz), 3.81 (2H, q, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.66 (1H, brs), 7.02 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz), and 7.17-7.18 (2H, m).

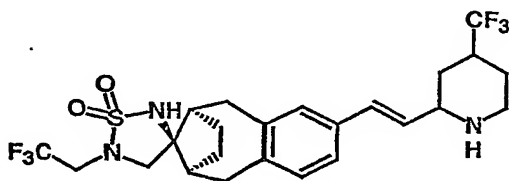
Step 2

A solution of the product of Step 1 (24 mg, 0.06 mmol), 4-trifluoromethyl piperidine (9 mg, 0.05 mmol), benzoic acid (0.1M in dioxane, 60 μ l, 0.0066 mmol) and tetrakis-triphenylphospine palladium(0) (4 mg, 5 mol%) in dioxane (0.4 ml) was degassed and heated at reflux for 65 hours. The reaction was purified by SCX ion exchange resin eluting with ammonia (2M in methanol) to give after evaporation a pale gum. The gum was further purified by preparative TLC eluting with ethyl acetate to give a pale gum (5 mg, 15%). δ (¹H, 360 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.25-1.41 (2H, m),

1.53-2.04 (7H, m), 2.13-2.19 (2H, m), 2.44-2.55 (3H, m), 2.65-2.72 (3H, m), 2.87-2.91 (1H, m), 3.05 (1H, d, $J = 11.2$ Hz), 3.16-3.32 (3H, m), 3.43 (2H, s), 3.55-3.71 (4H, m), 4.72 (1H, brs), 6.08 (1H, dd, $J = 16.0$ & 8.9 Hz), 6.48 (1H, d, $J = 16.0$ Hz) and 7.04-7.15 (3 H, m). (ES+) 582 ([MH]⁺).

5

Example 11



Step 1.

A solution of Intermediate 1 (0.508 g), bis (pinacolato)diboron (0.279 g), Pd(dppf)Cl₂.DCM (82 mg), dppf (55 mg) and potassium acetate (0.294 g) in dry degassed DMF (7 ml) was heated at 100°C under nitrogen for 3 hours. The reaction was allowed to cool and poured into water (35 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3x 20 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with water (30 ml) then brine (50 ml). Drying, concentration and column chromatography on silica eluting with 15-20% EtOAc/hexane gave the boronate ester (0.375 g, 77%).

Step 2.

Triethylamine (8.0 ml), 4-trifluoromethylpiperidine (8.00 g) and BOC₂O (12.5 g) in THF (100 ml) was stirred for 16 hours at rt. Added water (60 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3x 50 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (50 ml). Drying, concentration and column chromatography on silica eluting with 5% EtOAc/hexane gave the BOC-protected amine (12.51 g, 95%).

Step 3.

Sec-butyllithium (7 ml, 1.3M in cyclohexane) was added to a solution of the product from Step 2 (2.00 g) and TMEDA (1.2 ml) in dry ether (15 ml) at -78°C under nitrogen. The reaction was stirred at -20°C for 30 mins then cooled to -78°C. Dimethylformamide (0.9 ml) in dry ether

(2 ml) was added and the reaction was stirred at -78°C for 45 mins. The reaction was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride solution (20 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3x 20 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (20 ml). Drying, concentration and column chromatography on silica eluting with 10% EtOAc/hexane gave the 2-formyl derivative of the BOC-protected amine (2.083 g, 94%).

Step 4.

A solution of the aldehyde from Step 3 (0.337 g) and iodoform (0.943 g) in dry THF (10 ml) was added dropwise to chromium II chloride (0.884 g) in dry THF (10 ml). The reaction was stirred in the dark for 16 hours at rt then saturated ammonium chloride solution (20 ml) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x 30 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with water (20 ml). Drying, concentration and column chromatography on silica eluting with 5% ether/hexane gave the 2-(2-iodoethenyl) derivative of the BOC-protected amine (0.126 g, 26%).

Step 5.

A solution of the boronate from Step 1 (0.166 g), the vinyl iodide from Step 4 (0.126 g), Pd_2dba_3 (7 mg), tributylphosphine (93 μl , 0.2M in dioxan) and cesium carbonate (0.304 g) in degassed aqueous THF (3 ml) was heated at 60°C in a sealed tube for 16 hours. The reaction was allowed to cool, added water (10 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (3x 10 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (20 ml). Drying, concentration and column chromatography on silica eluting with 10-20% EtOAc/hexane gave the Boc-protected product (0.150 g, 75%). The product was dissolved in Et_2O , cooled to 0°C and bubbled in HCl for 5 mins.

Concentration and trituration with Et_2O gave the title compound as the HCl salt. ^1H NMR (360MHz, MeOH) δ_{H} 1.19 (2H, m), 1.75 (2H, m), 1.93 (1H, m), 2.17 (3H, m), 2.45 (2H, m), 2.65 (2H, m), 2.95 (1H, m), 3.31 (5H, m), 3.49 (2H, s), 3.86 (2H, q, $J=9.2$), 4.36 (2H, m), 6.43 (1H, dd, $J=15.6$, 7.9), 6.85 (1H, d, $J=15.6$), 7.11 (1H, d, $J=7.9$), 7.27 (2H, m). MS(ES+) 538,

MH $^{+}$.